

Mr. Hutchinson has bred both males and females from both forms, which appear to be equally common and which retain their respective types of coloration from the first moult. The question moreover is complicated by the occurrence of a similar dimorphism in the pupal stage, which, however, appears to be quite independent of the larval coloration. I have not seen the green form, which is the normal one, but it has been described by Mr. Trimen (from a single example), who gives the colour as "greenish grey, antennæ-cases pale yellowish." Mr. Hutchinson tells me that, with two exceptions, his larvæ, amounting to about fifty in all and comprising about equal quantities of both forms, all assumed a clear green colouring, though some of them showed a tendency to fuscous clouding. The two exceptions were coloured as follows:—Head, thorax, and wing-covers deep velvety black; a broad sinuate stripe along margin of latter and a large pear-shaped patch on posterior slope of the thoracic ridge dull creamy; the whole of abdomen brownish pink. Of these two pupæ one was green in the larval stage and the other black. Only one of them emerged, which proved to be a perfectly normal wet-season female. It is perhaps worth noting that in the specimens bred by Mr. Hutchinson the females stood to the males in the proportion of three to one, though, speaking from memory, I should say that the males are the more plentiful in the field.

Estcourt, Natal,
August 28, 1896.

LI.—*Descriptions of new Batrachians collected by Mr. C. F. Underwood in Costa Rica.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Hylodes Underwoodi.

Tongue oval, entire. Vomerine teeth in two oblique groups behind the choanæ. Snout obtusely pointed, slightly projecting beyond the mouth, as long as the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis obtuse; loreal region concave; nostril much nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, nearly as large as the eye. Fingers and toes slender, quite free, with very small disks and strong subarticular tubercles; first finger not extending beyond second; two prominent metatarsal tubercles, inner oval, outer round. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaching a little beyond the tip of the snout. Skin of upper parts rough with small tubercles, some of

which are confluent into short folds; belly smooth. Pale brown or grey above, spotted and marbled with darker; upper surface of snout sometimes whitish; a dark streak from the canthus rostralis to the edge of the mouth and two or three from the eye; a dark triangular spot between the eyes; an angular dark band, light-edged behind, may extend across the anterior dorsal region; a blackish lumbar spot; limbs with more or less angular dark cross-bands; inguinal region and sides of thighs tinged with carmine. Male with internal vocal sacs.

From snout to vent 30 millim.

Several specimens from La Palma.

Hylella puncticrus.

Tongue circular, entire. Head broader than long; snout rounded, shorter than the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis indistinct, loreal region concave, very oblique; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, one third the diameter of the eye. Fingers with large disks, larger than the tympanum, the two outer one-third webbed; toes with smaller disks, three-fourths webbed. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaching the tip of the snout. Skin smooth, feebly areolate on the belly. Head and back purplish blue (green?) or yellowish, finely speckled with purple; limbs colourless or finely speckled with purple; antibrachium and crus, and sometimes also pelvic region and thigh, scantily dotted with dark purple; upper lip and lower parts white.

From snout to vent 26 millim.

Two specimens from La Palma.

Spelerpes subpalmatus.

Palatine teeth in two slightly arched series, not extending outwards beyond the choanæ, and separated from the parasphenoid teeth, which form a single patch. Head moderate, much depressed, longer than broad; greatest width at angles of jaws; snout rounded, without canthus; eye moderately large. Body cylindrical, elongate, thrice as long as the distance from tip of snout to gular fold. Limbs short, widely separated when pressed against the body; fingers and toes short, depressed, obtuse, webbed at the base. Tail cylindrical or slightly compressed, very fragile; when intact, longer than head and body. Skin smooth and shiny, closely pitted; no parotoids; gular fold distinct; twelve costal grooves. Grey or grey-brown above, speckled or marbled

with darker and lighter; back sometimes uniform reddish brown; belly dark brown or blackish, speckled with whitish; tail with reddish spots, or entirely red or orange above.

From snout to vent 50 millim.; head 11; width of head 8; tail 70; fore limb 12; hind limb 12.

Several specimens from La Palma.

Erratum ('Annals,' September 1896, p. 233).

For *Lygosoma ocellatum* read *Lygosoma ocelliferum*.

LII.—*On Two new Species of Ablepharus from North Queensland.* By R. BROOM, M.D., B.Sc.

THE following species of *Ablepharus*, which have not, I think, been previously observed, were found by me recently near the North Queensland township of Muldiva. This little mining township, now almost completely deserted, is situated about 70 miles west of Herberton, near the watershed of the Walsh and the Tate.

Ablepharus tenuis, sp. n.

Body elongate, depressed; head rather flat. Snout short, obtuse, rostral slightly projecting. Eye not completely surrounded by granules; granules absent in the region of second and third supraciliaries and anterior half of subocular. Rostral in contact with the fronto-nasal by a short suture. No supra-nasal. Præfrontals, fronto-nasal, and frontal meet each other at a point. Frontal moderate, in contact with the first supraocular. Three supraoculars, first largest, about equal to frontal. A pair of fronto-parietals, very little shorter than the frontal, and in contact with the three supraoculars. Interparietal distinct, a little smaller than the fronto-parietals. Parietals moderate, meeting behind the interparietal. One pair of nuchals. Four supraciliaries, the first largest. Four upper labials in front of the large subocular. Ear-opening small, about $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of the eye, practically round and with no lobules. 24 scales round the middle of the body, subequal. One pair of præanals very slightly enlarged. Limbs feeble, not meeting when adpressed, both pentadactyle. Tail a little longer than the head and body.

To the naked eye the upper surface appears uniformly